

Gen. P. H. Brittan, long connected with the press of Alabama, and several years Secretary of State, died at Montgomery on the morning of 18th.

The Oxford Falcon makes a stirring appeal to the people of Lafayette. It promises well for the result of the election in that county if they will do what they are able—saying:

"The County of Lafayette will give at least fifteen hundred majority against Radicalism if the proper exertions are used. Our friends must organize at each election precinct in the County and take such steps as will secure harmony and unanimity."

The Nashville Banner has a leaded article of one and a half columns on "KuKlux," written from the standpoint that, "though this KuKlux Klan is yet, in our opinion, a shadow rather than a substance, though it is limited in its circle of existence, it is the product of the nature of things, and will inevitably strengthen and expand, if the producing cause is not removed or softened."

There was nothing in the New Hampshire election to afford gratification to the Radicals, except that their losses were not greater than they have proved to be. The Democrats gained upwards of 600 votes. If the Radicals run behind their last years vote in the same ratio of other States, they will lose the presidential election. They will lose Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and enough of the other States to sweep them from power. As the Cincinnati Enquirer remarks, all the Democrats have to do in other States will be to make corresponding gains to elect their President.

The Latest News.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The General Assembly of California has rejected the 14th article by a vote of 20 to 10.

Gen. Hancock doubts the success of the constitution in Texas.

A Memphis dispatch estimates the majority against the constitution in Arkansas as 15,000.

It is stated the Astors back Vanderbilt in his fight with the Erie directors.

The State Senate is investigating the affairs of the Erie road with closed doors.

Municipal elections in Pennsylvania show Democratic gain.

Drake's new rule of procedure, to call the presiding officer "Mr. President" instead of "Mr. Chief Justice," will induce no debate.

It is suggested Drake is usurping the functions of the managers in conducting the hidden purposes of the defense.

In a loose discussion in the House on the bill muzzling the Supreme Court, Woodward characterized the action of the House as indecent, Maynard, of Tennessee, said that the indecency was on the part of the Supreme Court, which seeks to transcend its legitimate sphere and to decide political questions.

Process issued from the Supreme Court against Grant, Meade, Huger and Rockwell, returnable the 1st of December next, to answer in the Court the charges that they retained under advisement the question of the preliminary injunction against these parties.

The impeachment managers have summoned twenty-five witnesses. The subpoenae are signed: "Witness, S. P. Chase, Chief Justice United States and President of the Senate, sitting in said impeachment." This formula, including Chase's name, is printed.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Gen. McDowell, who has heretofore been ordered to take the place of Gen. Ord, in the Fourth Military District, will not leave California until he shall be relieved by the arrival of General Ord in San Francisco. When Gen. McDowell arrives here, which will take place in about a month, the order assigning him to the Fourth Military District will be revoked and another issued, placing him in command of the Fifth District in place of Gen. Hancock. Such is the purpose of the President at present.

Greely's mission to Washington was, in part, to induce Chief Justice Chase to support Gen. Grant, and also to get the co-operation of the Chief Justice in the enforcement of impeachment to conviction in the interests of party. From an authentic source to-night I learn Greely signally failed to secure Chase to these ends.

Gen. Hancock has a very satisfactory interview with the President to-day, and expressed his willingness to take any command the President may assign him to. He will be placed in command of the Department of the East, headquarters at Baltimore; probably or possibly headquarters here. The Department of Washington will then be added to that of the East.

Col. Wolley's nomination as Assessor in the First District of Louisiana, hangs fire in the Senate. He was confirmed on Friday of last week. Confirmation was reconsidered Monday last, and yesterday, the nomination was reconsidered to the Finance Committee. The prospect is that he may be confirmed finally next week.

The President's answer in impeachment is about completed, and will be ready on Monday. It covers about thirty pages of foolscap. No extension of time for answer is to be made, but after replication shall be filed, the President may ask for a few days to prepare his defence, subpoena witnesses, etc.

We understand that the Sheriff has received instructions to proceed immediately to the collection of back taxes due the city. The amount of these taxes is more than one million of dollars, and the collection of them at this time will doubtless have the effect of improving the condition of city money.—N. O. Picayune.

THE WHEAT CROP.—In this section the wheat crop looks well and promising. That which was sown early in the fall looks remarkably green and thrifty—that sown late is not so farward, but we have heard no complaint amongst our farmers about their wheat crops being winter-killed.—Cleveland (Tenn.) Banner, March 11.

D. Chaitu tells of an African king with three hundred wives and seven hundred children, who yet takes a new bride every week.

For the Clarion.
Democratic Meeting in Marion County.

In response to the call of the Democratic State Convention, a meeting of the citizens of Marion county took place at Columbia on the 19th of March. Mr. Josiah Holmes was called to the Chair, and Thos. S. Ford was, on motion, elected Secretary.

The resolutions adopted by the late Democratic Convention at Jackson having been read in explanation of the objects of the meeting, the following resolutions were offered and adopted as the sentiment of the people of Marion county:

Resolved, That this Convention fully endorse the principles contained in the resolutions adopted by the late Democratic State Convention held in the city of Jackson, and will earnestly co-operate with all organizations throughout this State having for their object the advancement and triumph of those principles.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of five to report a platform of action to be presented to the county, to consist of a President, Vice President and one corresponding Secretary.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the said committee to correspond through the corresponding Secretary, with the State Executive Committee at Jackson, to obtain from them all necessary instructions, documents and papers for the proper conduct of the coming political campaign so far as to secure unity of action in the Democratic ranks throughout the State.

The Chairman appointed George Baylis, Calvin Ford, E. Magee, W. J. Ball, and John Applewhite, a committee of five to select a permanent Executive Committee for the county. They reported as follows:

For President, Josiah Holmes; for Vice President, J. E. Ford; for Corresponding Secretary, Thos. S. Ford.

Bentonville Taylor, Esq., made a few emphatic remarks in reference to the situation. The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

JOSIAH HOLMES, President.
THOS. S. FORD, Secretary.

Mississippi State Convention.

SIXTY-FIFTH DAY.

SATURDAY, March 21, 1868.

Convention met at the usual hour. Leaves of absence granted to Messrs. Hemingway, McKee, Mygatt, Cunningham, Montgomery, Rainey, and to Mr. Patterson, Assistant Secretary.

President announced as the Williams investigating committee, Messrs. Hemingway, Rainey, and Hattner.

Mr. Parsons, from Finance Committee, submitted a communication to the State Auditor, signifying his readiness to comply with section 19th of Tax Ordinance, and that the blanks have been ordered and would be sent to the collector of each of the several counties as soon as received from the printer.

Mr. Alderson, from the committee to investigate the truth of the report from gentlemen of high official and social positions in different portions of the State, expressing serious apprehensions that combinations and conspiracies were being formed among the bankers to seize lands and establish farms upon which the proclamation of Governor Humphreys of December 9th, 1867, was founded, submitted a lengthy report, stating that after a full inquiry, they had concluded to issue a proclamation—that every where they find the colored men loyal to the country, etc. The committee also submitted a letter from Gen. Gillem's headquarters, declining to furnish the information upon which the proclamation was based, on the ground that the character of the reports made to Gen. Ord and to the Governor, and also suggesting that much evil and little good would result from their publication.

This report elicited considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Musgrove, Ellett, Morgan, Alderson, Field, Herbert and Hanser, participated.

Mr. Morgan, moved, that it be referred to a committee of three. He did not have that profound regard for Governor Humphreys as Governor; he did not know him as a private citizen. He was surprised that the General commanding had refused to send the original of the charges, or copies, so that the people might know who had made these charges against the colored people and loyal whites. He said that he referred; he wanted the military commander dealt with; he considered Gen. Ord more to blame than Gov. Humphreys. That he had the power to prevent the Governor from issuing the proclamation, but he had ordered him to do it. He wanted the whole matter thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Castello said that he wanted it referred to a committee of three. He did not have that profound regard for Governor Humphreys as Governor; he did not know him as a private citizen. He was surprised that the General commanding had refused to send the original of the charges, or copies, so that the people might know who had made these charges against the colored people and loyal whites. He said that he referred; he wanted the military commander dealt with; he considered Gen. Ord more to blame than Gov. Humphreys. That he had the power to prevent the Governor from issuing the proclamation, but he had ordered him to do it. He wanted the whole matter thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Herbert did not see the necessity of referring; but he wanted the report and letters to be printed in the Clarion. He did not see the use in abusing Gov. Humphreys, Gen. Ord or Gen. Gillem—but he wanted to vindicate the colored people from the aspersions which had been made upon them. He hoped it would not be heard that the rules had not been suspended; he hoped that it would take the usual course.

Mr. Field and Mr. Chappell also took part in the discussion.

The motion of Mr. Morgan was lost.

The Convention then took up the franchise question, and adjourned until 3 o'clock.

There was no quorum at evening session, and Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday.

A HINT FOR THE TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY.—The following singular and interesting case is recorded by Dr. Vacher, editor of the Gazette Medicale: A woman, aged 32 years, the mother of several children, and who had been for many years subject to epileptic fits, fell into the fire during a fit, in December, 1866, and severely burnt herself on the back and left arm. The burns remained unhealed for about eight months, during which time the woman was perfectly free from fits, but as soon as the wounds were healed the fits returned. It will be a question for an intelligent physician to determine whether, acting on the above hint, he may not with advantage, subject his epileptic patient to the sustained operation of counter irritants and revulsives, such as blisters, cauterization and setons. Treatment of this kind, however, would not be entirely new.

"THE CHRONICLE."—We were favored with a call this morning from Rev. Geo. W. Stickney, editor of this organ of the Episcopal Church, published in New Orleans. Mr. Stickney is also Professor of English Literature in Dolbeare College. The prospect of Mr. Stickney affords a favorable opportunity for subscribing to The Chronicle, and for obtaining information concerning the excellent college with which he is so prominently connected.

Several important notices concerning the N. O. J. & G. N. Railroad, will be found in to-day's paper.

The tax-payers of Hinds County will be interested in the notice of Sheriff Palmer in to-day's paper.

For the Clarion.
University.—New Scheme of a University, by Col. James T. Murfee of the University of Alabama.

As the effort to publish a State Educational Journal, has failed, I will claim space in the CLARION to call the attention of the educators of the State, to a "New Scheme of Organization, Instruction and Government for the University of Alabama, with Report on Construction of Building," by Col. James T. Murfee, Architect and late Professor of Mathematics in that institution. This plan of organization for a University, is to my mind most happily conceived, and lucidly and ably presented, and I believe will prove greatly superior to any that has yet been tried within our own country, or Europe. The author commences his discussion of the subject by inquiring: "1st. What education is of greatest value to the greatest number? 2d. What is the highest combination of motives for the acquisition of knowledge? 3d. He claims 'that the system which by appropriate studies develops and strengthens the mind of each pupil, and best prepares him for his special business of life, will certainly be the one of the greatest value to the greatest number; and 'that rewards and punishments, combined with the spirit of emulation, are the most powerful means of inducing labor—either mental or physical.' He then proceeds to a discussion of the three systems of education in operation in the United States: 1st. the close College system, in most of our Colleges; 2d. the Elective system—or the system of District Schools, in operation in some of our most popular Universities; 3d. the Semitic system, in the Colleges of the South, and of the State Scientific Schools of Virginia and South Carolina. The author carefully analyzes these systems, and enumerates the virtues and faults of each. He concludes, that the best system, he conceives to be, 1st. "a regular prescribed course of Latin, Greek and Mathematics, subjects well adapted to strengthen and discipline the mind; 2d. that the students are required to pursue this course; 3d. 'that students being associated together in all their classes for four years, a spirit of emulation is excited, and the sympathy arising from common pursuits, induces application; 4th. 'that as a motive to mental exertion, a distinction is given to two of the best scholars on commencement day.'"

He then proceeds to the following defects: "That the members of the classes have not sufficient responsibility. 'The rewards are not sufficiently numerous to stimulate each pupil, and punishments are not attached to each neglect.' 'The classes of thirty or forty are so large that a particular individual does not recite more than once in four or five days, and where the lecture system prevails, more than once in two or three weeks.' Besides, that the system 'is not adapted to the demands of this practical and scientific age; and that the system of the present day, and its applications are inefficient.' The Elective system, he conceives to have 'abandoned the virtues, and magnified the faults of the Close College system.' That instead of the system of study by the student, well adapted to develop his powers and fit him for the profession or pursuit of his choice, 'that it allows him to neglect the most important branches of his education; that it encourages idleness, and removes all motives and incentives to application.' That it creates 'no spirit of emulation, and the student having 'no regular standard of study, he is left to his own devices, and he is not required to do but little, he neglects that little with impunity.'"

The author next takes up the scientific and military system. He claims that the graduates of these institutions, who have adopted this system, are superior teachers to others 'in the subjects in which they give instruction; and that they have made a more profound impression upon the system of teaching, and upon the material property of their States, than a like number of graduates of any other institutions.' He attributes this success to the system of study by the student, and discipline by which they have been trained, rather than to the subjects studied.

And first, to the peculiar class discipline of these institutions, which he divides as follows: The classes are divided into sections of twelve or fifteen members each. Each section recites an hour daily. The lesson is studied in the text-book previously.

Each student is required to recite the same follows every day. He must demonstrate to the Professor in the clearest manner, the subject of each lesson. He lectures, and the student is required to recite, and upon the material property of their States, than a like number of graduates of any other institutions.' He attributes this success to the system of study by the student, and discipline by which they have been trained, rather than to the subjects studied.

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methods of instruction, and the class and barrack discipline of the best military institutions, selecting from each what is valuable, and rejecting that which is not good." To this end he proposes that the University embrace four colleges, each with the close system.

I. A Classical College, for the education of Physicians, Lawyers and Divines.

II. A College for Civil, Military, Mining and Mechanical Engineering.

III. An Agricultural College.

IV. A Commercial College.

"That each of these be the best of its kind. That in all of them the subject of English be constituted a more prominent feature than it has ever been in any American college."

"That the classical course be what it was in the old regime, improved by a more better class discipline. That the school of engineers be modeled upon that of West Point. That the agricultural college be similar to the Hohenheim in Germany. And that the Commercial College, besides the study of Penmanship, Book-keeping, Geography, Commercial Law, Political Economy and Banking, shall embrace a course of English, History, Mathematics and Modern Languages."

"That under the proposed organization of the University, the students be formed into four separate and distinct classes, the members of each class to be inseparably in the same company, to run the same race. The system of class and dormitory discipline of West Point to operate alike upon all."

Also, that each student be encouraged and rewarded to the highest efforts to attain the best grade of scholarship and conduct, and keeping constantly before him the certain punishment which will be meted out to neglect of studies, disorder or disobedience.

The above is a brief of the views of Col. Murfee on the subject of education and University organization. I have claimed space in this issue, equal to 20 per cent. of the space, to give to these views, because they are in harmony with this age of progress, and are supported by facts and arguments which must commend them to the consideration of the educators of the country.

Much has been said and written in the past twenty years on the subject of education. The two classes that have usually arisen from this discussion, are the advocates of classical and those of scientific education. Much good has undoubtedly resulted from the respective advocates of these two systems; but unfortunately too much partisan feeling has been exhibited by both, and too limited a view taken of the objects of education, to warrant the rapid progress of ideas on this important subject.

It is refreshing to see a more liberal and comprehensive view taken by the author of the pamphlet under review. He seems to have laid aside all prejudices and prepossessions, and calmly and resolutely sought for the best system of education, and the most effective means of promoting them. In this inquiry he has waived the question as to what course of study promotes the most philosophical development of the mind; but he has shown that a high grade of development may be attained by the assiduous prosecution of any one of the courses taught in our country, he proceeds to point out the virtues and defects of the prevailing systems of education, and to propose a plan of organization for a University which shall embody the excellencies and be free from the defects of all. It must be admitted by every candid student of education, that Col. Murfee has made a *de se* prevalent systems is characterized by candor and ability, and that the organization he proposes is admirable.

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